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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. X. SATURDAY, October 8, 1796. No. 527.

WEEGE BOTTOM,

And the following valuable LOTS of LAND, for Sale in the Seven Ranges of Townſhips adjoining the River Ohio.

Deſcription of the ſeveral Lots.

Lots. No.	Town-ſhip.	Range No.	
1	6	3	LUXURIOUSLY rich ſoil lying on M'Mahon's river anſwerable to the production of any kind of Grain. The Rivulet has ſufficient water for mills one and three quarter miles from the Ohio.
2	6	3	Of a luxuriant rich ſoil variegated with gentle inequalities 2 miles from the river Ohio.
3	8	3	Half of this Lot is of a rich ſoil; remainder anſwerable to the production of wheat, all favourable to tillage; timber oak, aſh, hickory, ſugar, maple, poplar, elm, beach, button, and white wood.
4	6	3	Of a luxuriantly rich ſoil, variegated with gentle inequalities, one and three-quarter miles from the Ohio, on a branch of Wheeling rivulet.
5	6	3	Exuberantly rich ſoil anſwerable to cultivation.
22	9	2	Of a good ſoil variegated with aſcents; timber oak, aſh, hickory ſugar, white walnut and poplar, three-quarters of a mile from Ohio.
9	7	2	An interior lot of good ſoil anſwerable to the production of any kind of produce; timber black and white walnut, ſugar tree, aſh, oak, hickory, two and a quarter miles from the river Ohio.
24	7	2	An interior lot of good ſoil, two and a quarter miles from the Ohio.
14	2	3	The greateſt part of this lot is bottom land of excellent quality adjoining the river Ohio, containing 260 acres.
25	7	2	An interior lot of good ſoil, anſwerable to the production of any kind of produce, three miles from the river Ohio.
28	9	2	Of a good ſoil variegated with aſcents; timber, oak, aſh, hickory, ſugar tree, white walnut and poplar, one and an half miles from the river Ohio.
20	7	2	An interior lot of rich ſoil ſomewhat uneven but not ſo much ſo as to render it untilable—three and a quarter miles from the Ohio.
24	8	3	Of a thin ſoil anſwerable to the production of wheat; timber, oak, hickory, beach.
25	7	2	This lot is of a good ſoil, rich, favourable to tillage; timber, oak, aſh, hickory, ſugar tree, cheſnut, poplar, beach and white wood.
28	1	4	Exuberantly rich ſoil adjoining the river.
30	7	2	The greateſt part of this lot is land luxuriantly rich and favourable to tillage; timber, button and white wood, ſugar maple, aſh and hickory, oak, poplar, beach.
35	7	2	Half of this lot is of rich ſoil, remainder anſwerable to the production of wheat, all favourable to tillage; timber ſame as lot above this, No. 30.
36	7	2	Half of this land exceedingly rich, the other is rich good land favourable to tillage; timber, ſugar maple, aſh, hickory, oak, poplar, and button wood.
9	7	4	No reſurvey has been made of theſe lots but they were when purchaſed recommended by the ſurveyors as very rich & valuable lots
4	7	4	
31	8	3	
14	7	4	
28	7	4	
30	1	2	
31	7	4	
32	7	4	

Each of the above lots (except lot No. 14 in the ſecond townſhip of the third range) contains 640 acres.

8 1 A fractional part of a townſhip containing, excluſive of the lots reſerved to Congreſs, about three thouſand eight hundred acres—it joins the river, has more than a third rich interval land, and the reſidue rich upland, fit for cultivation.

The WEEGE BOTTOM contains upwards of four thouſand acres, the greateſt proportion of which is the richeſt bottom land, it is nine miles below Wheeling and three miles above Grave creek. The Weege rivulet which runs through it has many fine ſituations for mills, and in the opinion of the beſt judges, it is one of the beſt ſituations for eſtabliſhing a Town, on the river Ohio.

The terms of ſale are, one half of the purchaſe money paid down, and the reſidue in twelve months from the date of the purchaſe; and in caſe of approved notes with ſatisfactory endorſers being given for the ſecond payment, a deed will be immediately delivered to the purchaſer; where the ſecond payment is not made, ſatisfactory ſecurity will be given for the delivery of a good and ſufficient deed, provided the monies due thereon are paid within twelve months from the date of the purchaſe, and if any purchaſer ſhall make payment of the whole of the purchaſe money at the time of ſale, a deduction of twelve and an half per cent will be made on a moiety of the purchaſe money.

WILLIAM HILL.

New-York, 21ſt July, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

Is hereby given by the ſubſcriber that on the twenty third day of Oct. next, will be expoſed for ſale at public vendue, at the ſign of the green tree in Pittſburgh, the townſhip number three in the firſt range, it being a fractional part of a townſhip, containing excluſive of the lots reſerved to Congreſs, about three thouſand eight hundred acres; it joins the river Ohio has more than one third of rich interval land, and the vendue rich upland fit for cultivation, which land has for ſome time paſt been advertiſed under the head of the Wegee Bottom. In this paper. the terms of ſale are one half of the purchaſe money paid down, and the reſidue in twelve months from the date of the purchaſe, and in caſe of approved notes with ſatisfactory endorſers given for the purchaſe, and in caſe of approved notes with ſatisfactory endorſers given for the ſecond payment a deed will be immediately delivered to the purchaſer; when the ſecond payment is made ſatisfactory ſecurity will be given for the delivery of a good ſecond payment is made ſatisfactory ſecurity will be given for the delivery of a good and ſufficient deed, provided the monies due thereon are paid within twelve months from the date of the purchaſe, and if any purchaſer ſhall make payment of the whole of the purchaſe money at the time of ſale, a deduction of twelve and an half per cent will be made as a moiety of the purchaſe money.

DANIEL M'ELHERAM.

September 28, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living near Georgetown Ohio, a ſtrawbury roan horſe, eight years old next ſpring, fourteen hands & three inches high branded on the near ſhoulder with the letter screw of a plow, and a black mare 3 years old, all hind foot white up to the future joint, branded the ſame, ſuppoſed to be taken by two youngmen, the name of Reymin. The above reward will be given to any perſon that will deliver ſaid creatures to John Beaver, at Georgetown.

DANNIEL DRUSKELL,

September 23, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, Miffin townſhip, near Robert Thompſons: the 9th of Auguſt laſt, a large red & white Stear marked in the right ear with a crop, and a ſlit in the left, a ſtar in his forehead, a white ſpot on his near thigh, and ſome white about his breaſt, a hole through the point of his near horn, appears as if he had been worked but not lately. The owner is deſired to come prove property pay charges and take him away.

DANIEL TREDWAY.

Sept. 5th 1796.

LAND for SALE and SETTLEMENT.

WHEREAS The Pennſylvania Population Company, have purchaſed, of the State of Pennſylvania, ſeveral large and valuable tracts of land, lying in the Triangle Preſque-Iſle, on Lake Erie and on the waters of Beaver Creek, French Creek and Allegheny River, and having had the ſaid tracts ſurveyed and divided into 400 acre lots, do now offer PARTS of the ſame to the public for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms and payments. The company having deputed and appointed Judah Colt, Eſq.; alſo one of the members of their board of managers, their agent in general, and alſo with excluſive powers to diſpoſe of a large tract of land to ſettlers: and having appointed Thomas Reeſe, William Power and Ennion Williams, Eſquires, their agents for diſpoſing of the other PARTS of the company's land, agreeably to ſuch directions as they may receive.

The ſaid Colt will reſide at Preſqu'iſle on Lake Erie, the ſaid Reeſe at Preſqu'iſle, the ſaid Power at Cuſſewago Creek where they will keep their reſpective offices for the company's lands, in which great encouragement will be given to actual ſettlers and families, who come to reſide in the country. Individuals or companies applying at their office, reſpectively, may be informed of thoſe terms, where attendance will be given, maps of the company's land exhibited, particular tracts ſhewn, and all due attention paid to applicants. Encouragement will be given to uſeful mechanicks who firſt apply.

Roads will be opened and mills erected. Stores of proviſions, implements, &c. are laid in to be ſold on reaſonable terms to perſons ſettling on the lands, which the company have to diſpoſe of.

The lands are good, the ſoil rich, the climate healthy, and they poſſeſs many advantages from water communications.

For further particulars thoſe who are inclined to treat for any part of the ſame are referred to the agents aforeſaid.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Preſident.

JOHN FIELD,
THEO. CAZENOVE,
WALTER STEWART, } Managers.

NOTICE,

IN purſuance of inſtructions from the Secretary of War, will be expoſed to ſale at Auction in Pittſburgh, on Tueſday the 11, of Oct. next, for ready money, a conſiderable quantity of woollen cloathing, which principally conſiſts of upwards of four hundred round coats of various colours, lined with flannel or baize, three hundred pair of Overalls and Trowſers, alſo of various colours, together with a number of patterns of Trowſers cut out but not made up &c. The whole in good order, and ſuitable for the approaching winter. The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC CRAIG, Q. M.

Pittſburgh, 26, Sept. 1796.

N. B. Wanted immediately a number of boatmen, to deſcend the Ohio, and Miſſiſippi, to Natches, from thence to be employed as axmen with the Commiſſioners, in running a line between the Territory of the U. States, and that of the Spaniſh Government. Apply at the Quarter-Maſters Office.

Foreign Intelligence

LONDON, July 12.

On Saturday Paris papers were received in town to the 5th inſt. By theſe we learn, that the French general Moreau, after the capture of Kehl, as motioned in our laſt, had proceeded againſt Fribourg, in the Briſgau, which after a deſperate conflict, he obtained poſſeſſion of, having defeated the Auſtrians with a conſiderable loſs.

An article in the Paris papers report the above event in the following terms:—"The army of the Rhine and Moſelle has gained another victory beyond the Rhine; they have entered Frieburg, in the Briſgau, after a long and bloody battle, in which it is ſaid that the Emperor's regiment of Cuiraſſiers was almoſt entirely cut to pieces. Prodigies of valour took place on both ſides.

"In the above engagement an Auſtrian cavalier was taken priſoner by the French. He ſays that Conde's army made part of the Auſtrian army, and that it amounted to 16,000 men; but that is of no conſequence [added the priſoner] you will take them all, for they tremble like hares."

Extract of a letter from the Commiſſioner of the Executive Directory with the central adminiſtration of the department of Morbillian, to the Miniſter of the general police of the Republic.

"Vannes, 3d Meſſidor, 4th year.

"Citizen Miniſter,

"I have no longer to announce hopes but facts to you. I have ſeen with my own eyes, three bands of Chouans, conſiſting of between 30 and 40 men each, all mariners, arrive here ſucceſſively this afternoon, with their muſkets reverſed and their cartridges in their hands—I have ſeen them lay down their arms, ſet up the three-coloured cockade and kiſs it with tranſport; I have heard them call out with joy, "Long live the Republic!" Theſe are the forerunners of their companions, throught the whole Canton of Vannes, who are following their example—they are the imitators of the Chouans of the Canton of Auray, who yeſterday and the day before laid down their arms to the number of 600 in that neighbourhood.

"Before the end of the decade we ſhall not have, I hope, in the department, an armed enemy; and you will learn, with much ſatisfaction, that this ſudden change is owing rather to the confidence inſpired by government, than to the aſtoniſhing ſucceſſes of our arms in the north & ſouth.

"The deluded men do not diſſemble that it was the atrocities of government which armed them againſt the Republic, & that a wiſe and paternal government has induced them to return to its boſom.

Health and Fraternity,

[Signed] "Faverat."

The general in Chief to the Executive Directory, dated head quarters at Monteontour, 4th Meſſidor.

"Citizens Directors,

"I announce to you that the principal Chouans of the department of Morbihan, have made their ſubmiſſion to the laws of the Republic; and that the inhabitants of the plains, following their example, lay down their arms, which they had received from the government.

"The chief Vendean Beaumelle, being found with arms in his hand, has been killed; in conſequence of his death they have found four barrels of powder and four chefts of charges of cannon.

"The emigrants, Montjean and Grandgou, arreſted in the houſe of the former have been tried, condemned to die, and executed. A great number of the ſame deſcription by an expiditious departure have eſcaped a ſimilar fate.

(Signed) "L. HOCHE."

Extract of a letter from General Dutilh to General of diviſion Hedouville, dated Nantes, 6th Meſſidor.

"I announce to you the ſurrender of Sapineau, a Vendean chief his two brothers and a couſin, who are come to me to ſubmit themſelves to the laws of the Republic."

PARIS, July 6.

A courier arrived this morning to the Executive Directory, from the army of the Rhine and Moſelle. Moreau has prevented the junction of Wurmſer with the left of the Archduke, he was beaten for three days; all the advanced poſts of the enemy have been defeated.

Bonaparte announces to the Directory,

by a letter from the head quarters at Pittoa, that he has concluded an armistice with the Pope. The French army is in possession of the citadel of Ancona, which gives it a command of the Adriatic Gulph. It has taken in the different posts of Urbino, of Ferrara and Bologna, near 200 pieces of brass cannon, 7 or 8000 fuzees, and a quantity of warlike stores.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Buonaparte, commander in chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Roverbella.

July 6.

Citizens Directors,

Since the commencement of the campaign, we have taken from the enemy, 60 pieces of field artillery, 619 pieces of besieging cannon. Total 679.

I have ordered the inventories to be taken and forwarded to you.

BUONAPARTE.

Letter from the same to the same.

Head Quarters at Roverbella,

July 9.

Citizens Directors,

After the battle of Borghetto, the enemy retired into the high mountains, in order to defend the passes of the Tyrol; they had fortified their lines with a great deal of care, between Lake Garda and the Adige. Masseua ordered General Joubert to attack the enemy, by Burchet ta di Champion. The chief of battalion, Marchant marched and turned the enemy's right, which was the signal of attack. With trailed arms, and without firing a single shot, our soldiers clambered the crags of the rocks, killed 100 men, took 200 prisoners with 100 tents and all their baggage.

During this time, the chief of the battalion, Recco, an officer of the greatest bravery, turned the enemy's left, instantly took the excellent position Belone, killed 300 men, and made 70 prisoners. The enemy abandoned their entrenchments which must cost them a month's labor to erect. We destroyed the works, so that a month's fatigue was lost in an instant. This is the first battle which has taken place between the armies since the new General has commanded the enemy,

I shall soon Attack the austrians, who hold the lake of Garda.

BUONAPARTE.

Head Quarters at Roverbella,

Citizens Directors,

This instant I am informed, that the garrison of Mantua made a sortie, but they returned faster than they came out. They left 50 dead bodies behind them.

BUONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from Citizen Haudinac, Commissioner of the government near the army of the Rhine and Moselle, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Biehelle,

July 9.

I have just seen the commander in chief, who stoped with me here but a moment & returned to Baden.

Nothing of consequence has taken place since the important affair, which made us master of Rastadt. Gen. Ferino has occupied the residence of Cardinal Rohan. Gen. St. Cyr occuples Freudenstatt. His patroles go to the banks of the river Neckar. Prince Charles of Austera, who was at the affair of Rastadt with a numerous reinforcement was not saved by the number he brought from the shame of being beaten. He hardly knows which way to turn his head.

HAUSSMAN.

A letter from the same to the same.

Head Quarters at Biehelle,

July 11.

Citizens Directors,

The division under the command of General Defaix and St. Cyr had a battle with the enemy yesterday on the plain beyond Rastadt, and in the defiles in advance of the Guersback. The enemy had sent hither all their forces, our troops have vanquished them, have killed and wounded a great many men, took 1300 prisoners and one piece of artillery.

The enemy had received considerable reinforcements, and it even seems that they had ordered some of the troops from the Tyrol; notwithstanding this, they have been obliged to fall back, behind Dourlach.

Our Troops will not give the enemy a moment's quiet. The commander in chief is indefatigable.

Health and respect,

HUSSMAN.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.

By an arrival yesterday from Barbadoes, we are informed that a packet arrived there the 19th August, direct from Gibraltar, with dispatches, that SPAIN HAD DECLARED WAR AGAINST ENGLAND. In consequence of which they were fitting out privateers at Barbadoes with the greatest expedition, to cruize against the Spaniards. One privateer had already sailed before the above vessel left [illegible]. The day our informant left Barbadoes signals were fired at all the forts in the Island, as notice of the approach of a fleet, but whether English, or that of the enemy, was not known,—as they were under apprehensions of a visit from the Dutch fleet at Surrinam.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

To the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

THE period for a new election of a citizen, to administer the executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be cloathed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered amongst the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been an uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference to what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advise of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice, that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty, or propriety; and am persuaded whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the out set, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the encreasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it is welcome Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgement of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, tho in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, & as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious—vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging—in situations in which not frequently want of success, as countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarrantee of the plans by which they were effected.—Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will aquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to the solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all importence and to the permanence of your felicity as a people.—These will be offered to you with more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not a similar occasion.

(To be Continued.)

Pittsburgh, Oct. 8.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

THOU dear Philanthropos, the divine breathing of thy benevolent heart, or rather the timely aid of thy powerful hand, will I hope, snatch us from the brink of ruin on what we are just verging. Our afflicted friend William has been overwhelmed in despondency, and not able to hold up his head since his return from Congress, The arestocrats of the land have digged a pitt for him, and he is tottering on the brink; but it is thou alone that can discomfit his enemies, and plunge them headlong into the gulph they have prepared for him.

The superior excellence of your Philanthropic essay,—the powerful and convictory arguments,—the strong and concise manner of reasoning so peculiarly adapted to our understandings, together with the singular beauty and delicacy of the stile, cannot fail of reclaiming and converting the most obdurate, appostate, political sinner. And I can with great certainty assure you my dear friend, that I have lately discovered a much greater number of this abominable discription than what perhaps you are aware of. Stand prepared with that invincible armour which is so exquisitely adapted to the benevolent character you have assumed, for we have received another attack quite different from that of both trunk and treaty. Would you believe that malice itself could lay hold of the story that is now roumoured; that our Patriotic friend employed the greatest part of his time last session in writing his history of his insurrection.

That between the time, spent in writing, and then correcting the press, he had but very little to spare for the public business. In short, that he was so much in the habit of attending to his private concerns [as was dearly verified in the case of the trunk,] that even the most important question ever agitated in that house, could not secure his attendance for the short space of a fore noon sitting.

But would you guess at the sequel of this story about the history. He has secured the copy right agreeable to law, which is the clearest proof, they say, that he intended it as a lucrative undertaking. They calculate upon ten thousand copies being sold throughout the union, [for you know that he has long ago established his fame as a writer,]—that they upon an average will sell at a dollar each.—That after a deduction of one third for printing, huxtering &c. he will neat a sum of at least 6,500 dollars for his winters work.

But oh my dear friend, how will your benevolent soul bear the shock of what is yet to follow, when you hear of our friend being charged with that unpardonable arastocratical crime of land jobbing, which you have so justly censured in your essay. Yes his enemies in Philadelphia [I suppose another intelligent merchant] have made some late discoveries, and just transmitted the news to the country, that he is privately concerned with certain population companies. They also assert it as a well known tale, that his compatriot Gallatin, and another stamery democrat in Philadelphia did actually send proposals to the government of Georgia, to purchase all the vacant lands in that state; and they do not hesitate to declare their opinion of our friend being also concerned in the horrid business.—For the execution of the extensive speculation, they roundly assert, that a sufficiency of French gold was ready at their command.

Mercy upon us my dear Philanthropos what will you say to all this. We look up to you alone as our invincible champion. Gird on the armour in which you have just appeared so conspicuous; & in your next encounter, I beg you my discard every idea of those noble virtues which already so much restrained your correcting hand.

This abandoned wretch, but particularly the Westmoreland Elector, whom you have so justly singled out for the subject of your correction, is not entitled to the smallest particle of the pity and commisseration which you have so liberally bestowed upon him. His public [illegible] most insolent and arrogant [illegible] likely to be attended with the gerous consequences. He has pictures "with very lively [illegible] particularly that which relates ty and the present condition of tier people. It is a fact that people are highly incensed poor old man; and I really [illegible] many of them are so bent upon what they call his crimes, that Kean the cryer was to offer Congress, they would readily preference.

You see [illegible] the necessity of the erful exertion. Attach them all the fury of those talents which amply possess, and give full vent effusions of your favourite pas dont mean those of your philanthropic benevolence. "The coersive measures have already administer to the cal phrensy, is by far too lenient true, that you have made a very selection of the epithets with which have so justly branded the whole performances. "malice, envy, ignorance, impertinence, absurdity scurrillity, have justly characterized productions. But those so aptly applied that puppy the Westmoreland elector by far the most gratifying part of the legant performance. Every term ed with conviction; and in our no further argument or reasoning cessary, to confound and confound of his ignorance and absurdity. The rastocrat, the cox comb, and the jobber," are to us the most characters amongst the human race amongst the brutes, the "dog, puppy," are the most striking [illegible] sticks of the boasted qualifications addition of the monkey and the would have compleated your and rendered him the most contemptible any thing that ever disgraced human But your next effay can easily atone for this defect, for it is evident that you are perfect master of an inexhaustable fund of [I had almost said sentimental billingsgate] those brilliant flowery expressions, which are the natural productions of a lively fruitful imagination. As a further proof of this, I cannot omit reciting a particular sentence, which so far excells all the rest. Where the elector" comes forward prancing and grinning with a stock of true puppy courage later the old curre had made his attack." This to be sure is a most [illegible] flight, and if every thing else should fail this will certainly hector conviction to the most obdurate. I had almost forgot to give you a [illegible] of my lattin; but you see for I have endeavoured to speak a little, least I should be suspected for a want of education.

Altho you have ransacked the [illegible] of man and beast, for suitable epithets of infamy and disgrace, I think that the whole selection you have made is not yet sufficiently descriptive of the nature of their productions and the enormity of their [illegible] What would you think of taking a peep at the inferno ragino. [I have judged it necessary to cover the hard mouthed words with lattin;] for if I mistake you not, I thing your profession often leads you to take occasional reviews of the wretchedness of that appostate race, now confined in the pitt. Amongst them I think you could amply supply yourself with names and characters much more applicable to the hellish host of enemies which have befel us.

But it is presumption in me to dictate to you. You can speak lattin grammatically (for my part I am doubtful that I [illegible] it a little) and your abilities and genius are fully adequate to any that may be necessary in this way. Before I take leave of you my dear philo. I have a hint to drop between ourselves.—I have just been talking with my neighbour M. upon the subject of your essay & I can assure you that he is one of those "men of profound [illegible] and deep penetration" which you spoke of; and it is with real concern that he does not relish a considerable part of that which is so highly gratifying to me. He says that the correction you have administred to those "insolent [illegible] school boys," favours quite too much of the paltry pedant; and is better calculated to act upon the corporeal sensorium posterious, than the mental faculties of the head. That scurrilous language and epithets of abuse, are bad substitutes for sense and sound reason. And that [illegible] may be greatly enamoured with the brilliant beauty, he compares it to the sound of a banjo, that has charms only for a certain description of the human species. my dear Sir you must totally abandon such bombast as this. Remember the elector is at hand.—Let us hear from you immediately, lest we lose our two republican pillars fall a certain prey to aristocratic destruction.

Your sincere friend and admirer, a [illegible]

FINDLEY.

Westmoreland county Oct. 1798.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY three or four men Saddlers. Enquire of

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

THE time of the general Election draws near, & every one of us cannot be too well prepared, to exercise with dignity and discernment, the great & high power we have reposed of chosing men to represent us in Congress, and in the councils of the State; our Western papers seem to be filled up, since one month or two with paragraphs and publications, whose object is to support some candidates, and discountenance others; many of these paragraphs bordering upon, exageration, partakes much more of party spirit, and of Electioneering manœuvres, than of genuine patriotic zeal; those opuscules & the tickets fabricated some time in the leisure of half a dozen of men, so many snares against which, the unformed ought to guard themselves, while others are looking down upon it with pity.

Abstract observations on the real qualifications of candidates; on the duties incumbent upon electors; and the dangerous consequences resulting from an elector carried by junto, are seldom offered to the public, because it answers no private purpose: it is however what the public is wanting the most.

I shall make a few of such observations, which if not wanted by some, may be of use to others.

The object of a good government being to inforce and incourage all what is good and useful amongst men in a state of society, and discourage & hinder what is noxious & wrongful; it may be said very justly, that a good government is a master piece, of moral brought into practice. Our government is in the main a good one it is the work of the united wisdom of the people of America, improved upon all the former governments, it unites the advantages of the several kinds of governments before existing, without partaking with all its inconveniences; but not withstanding the great political combination that may appear conspicuously in it, yet it will become immediately an impotent shadow, as soon as a majority of the American people, will lose the sight of that great object, the publick good; to sink into private interest, and become the contemptible tools of few ambitious and designing men. It is in electing his Representatives in government, that a free man has the opportunity to prove by the candidates he supports, what is the liberality of his opinions; how far his discernment goes; and whither he is worthy of that discretionary power, which he is vested of as a freeman as an elector; it is by riting above the sphere of private views; by forgeting family connections; the esprit de corps of societies or religious congregations, in fact by considering the whole nation as a whole family in a political respect, and distinguishing the citizen from the citizen, but by his probity and abilities, that government, the great moral edifice of the nation, can receive that support, that active power that good republican rulers can only give to it.

It is unfortunately thought by two many of us, that a candidate that came from the same country we did, that is a native of this country, or holds up the same religious opinions as ours, or is our kindred, or friend hath the best right to our vote. How long shall we remain the dupes of our own errors? how long will we sacrifice our most important and lasting interest, to trifling consideration? there cannot be but the absurd and biggoted man, that thinks himself better than another because he comes from such a country, or belongs to such congregation, thus the mussulman thinks that any one that is not with him a worshiper of Mahomet, is less than a dog; thus the biggoted spaniard imagines that none but those that say over the beads, at the least, two times a day are christians.

Others are allured by the idea of consequence they imagine they obtain, by supporting a candidate of their family or a friend; let them remember that friendship is of a very frickly nature, that one generation or two puts an end to relationship, and that the mischief that ambitious and unprincipled rulers causes in a government, will last for centuries, and will some time open an avenue to tyranny and oppression. The ambitious lull with promisses of preferments and supports the under characters he renders the instruments of his own elevation; he keeps his word with them as long as it answers his purpose; as soon as he hath secured a sufficient power in his hands and sees his former enemies far below himself, he directly begins to throw a supercilious glance upon them, and soon become busy in destroying his rivals. The ambitious delights only in being surrounded with creeping slaves and contemptible flatterers. The Medicis once shop keepers in Florence this amazed their fellow citizens and their relations until they snatched their independence out of their hands; the Medicis once became masters of their country know no more friends or relations at Florence; their pride suffered at the remembrance of their former station, and look for alliances, with Princes and Kings.

Generations succeed to generations ages brings about revolutions new nations spring out of the ashes and ruins of the former ones; but the man's heart remain still a volcano in whose depth ambition is concealed, as a combustible that kindles as soon as it ceases to be sufficiently damped; and breaks forth sooner or later into an explosion covering some time a whole nation with the impure love of oppression.

From the numerous examples history affords us of such calamities, we ought to check all families growing amongst us too influencial and powerfull; we ought to watch them with a jealous eye; we ought to support no other candidates but those whose immediate interest are blended with the interest of the people at large and do stand unconnected with aristocratical juntos or family interest; the candidate who carries an election genuinley by the immediate support of the people considers the people at large as the cause of his elevation and finds himself naturally led to prove his gratitude by serving his constituents faithfully; while the other who carries the election by the force of juntos, family interest and electioneering manouvres considers the people as a machine skillfully put in motion by his friends and relations to whom he thinks himself only indebted for his election and to whose private interest he becomes of course entirely devoted as being his protectors or supporters. From these promises it may be said as a maxim that whoever is actuated by any other motives than the welfare of his country in supporting or prefering one cadidate to another for a public office; is culpable of gross immorality, and betrays the interest of his fellow citizens and is instrumental in the misfortune of his and their posterity.

AN ELECTOR.

MR. SCULL,

As stories, and false reports, are commonly circulating in a great measure about the time of Elections; it is in fact the only oportunity, some trivial characters have to display their talents, they think that as Electioneerers, they have a right to betray truth and candour as boldly as they please, for my part I am as much disposed as any person, to make a large allowance for the weakness of mankind; especially about this unhappy time, but there are some falsehoods so naked, that no person can help noticeing them.

Some of the Electioneering band have asserted; to prove the impropriety of supporting John Lucas as a candidate for the Assembly at the next Election; that he was living in this country no longer than five or six years, & of course was two much of a stranger to hold an office. Having a personal knowledge of the time John Lucas did first settle in this country; I can contradict the above assertion, and declare that he is now with his family, a settler in this country, for the space of twelve years, and that his children are natives of America: perhaps it will be asked how it did happen, that John Lucas, (a man of some information) could remain so long in this country, and be no more known, while others just come in two or three years ago are spoken of in every lane, and street. To account for this I shall only say, that John Lucas is a true Republican, and an industerious farmer, that he hates forwardness or intrusion, & never goes but where his business calls him.

AN ELECTOR.
St. Clair township Allegheny County Oct. 3, 1796.

Fellow Citizens of Allegheny County,

THE *subscriber offers himself a Candidate at the ensuing Election for the Office of Commissioner, in the room of John Wilkins, Esq. he therefore requests your approbation and suffrage on that way.*

GEORGE ADAMS.

Pittsburgh, September 8, 1796.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled an Act to erect part of the County of Washington into a separate County, passed the 9th day of February, 1796. We the subscribers, appointed trustees for the County of Green, by said Act, have laid off a County Town, called Waynesburgh on the premises formerly occupied by Thomas Slater, of the South fork of Ten Mile Creek, within three miles or thereabouts of the centre of Green County, and adjoining that well known tract of land called Jackson's fort.

Public notice is hereby given, that the in and out Lots of said town, will be sold by public Vendue to the highest bidder, the sale to commence on Thursday the 27th day of Oct. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. [on the premises] and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold. A plan of the town and out Lots will be exhibited to the public on the day of sale and the conditions made known by.

DAVID MINOR,
STEPHEN CAPEN,
W. MEETKERKE,
I. JENKINSON,
JAMES SEALS. } Trustees.

September, 30, 1796.

An Evening School,

WILL be opened by the subscriber on Wednesday the 12th Inst. hours of attendance from six to nine. Tuition fifteen shillings per quarter, per month seven and six pence.

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh Oct. 5, 1796.

Notice to the Militia of Allegheny County,

THE *days for mustering in Regiments are as follows, viz. The 1st Regiment on the 3d Monday in October, the 2d ditto on Tuesday following, the 3d ditto on Wednesday, and so on according to their numerecal rank, the Regiments to meet in Companies on the 1st Monday in October.*

Penalty on neglecting or refusing to attend on days of exercise. Dol.

For a field Officer	4
For any other commissioned Officer	2
For every noncommissioned Officer or Private	1

Returns of the absentees, at the Company & Regimental musters, to be made to the Brigade Inspector, within ten days after the Regimental muster, by the Captain or Officer commanding the Companies under panalty of fifty Dollars.

For further information see the 14, 15, and 16, Sections of the Militia law.

The law will most assuredly be enforced against delinquents of every description.

PRESLEY NEVILL.
Brigade Inspector of Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1796.

Came into my field in Fayette county Union township, the first of August last, a brown Filley supposed to be two years old, of a small size but well shaped, a large star in her face hind feet white, one more than the other, trots natural is very gentle. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take her away.

JOHN GADDIS.

Sept. 23, 1796.

THE *Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy, have agreed that the price of tuition in said Academy shall be as follows, from the time the Reverend Mr. Andrews, engaged to superintend that Seminary, to be paid quarterly to the Treasurer thereof, viz. For each scholar learning the languages, six pounds per annum, for each scholar learning to write, Arithmetic or Mathematics, four pounds per annum, and for each scholar learning to read only, three pounds per annum. As Mr. Scull the Treasurer will be absent at the time of payment for the first quarter, employers are requested to pay it to the Secretary of the board of Trustees.*

By order of the board
JAMES BRISON, Sec'y.

October 5, 1796.

I hereby give notice that I gave the following bonds to a certain Thomas Patterson, of Westmoreland county viz. one bond of fifty pounds due May 1797, five bonds of twenty pounds each to be paid in May yearly until paid and two bonds to be paid in May 1803 and 1804 of twenty five each which bonds I am resolved not to pay until said Patterson complies with his contract, unless compeled by law.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Sept. 28, 1796.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber living in Allegheny County Fayatte Township, a bay Filly rising four years old star in the forehead, no brand or mark, trots all, the owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.*

WILLIAM MARKS.

October 3, 1796.

Came to the plantation that the subscriber now lives on, in Fayette township Allegheny county, a bay mare supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old, fourteen hands high no brand to be seen marked with sundry saddle spots on each side of her back with some white hairs in her forehead there is a little white on the off hind leg below the pasture joint, and a part of the near hind foot broke off, paces and trots. The owner is desired to come prove property pay charges and take her away.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Sept. 24, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Youghiogheny, near Washington's bottom, at Thompson's ferry, on the night of the fifteenth of September a bright sorrel mare near fourteen hands high, five years old last spring; paces and trots, a large blaze or bald face, inclining to one side, short mane and uneven, long switched, light coloured tail; one hind foot white but may not be perceived without a narrow inspection, as the others are almost as white, remarkable small feet, shod all round and marked with the saddle. She is well coloured, but gentle and easy caught. The above reward will be given for the mare and thief, if brought to conviction, orten dollars for the mare, and reasonable charges if brought home.

MOSES THOMPSON.

Sept. 28, 1796.

N. B. She is supposed to have gone towards the Indian country, or West Liberty, as her tracks were found almost to the black horse Tavern.

NOTICE.

THERE is just arrived from Philadelphia, at Mr. Walter Clark's taylor and habit maker, opposite Reed's tavern, near the Market, and to be sold cheap whole sale and retail, a great variety of worked striped, checquerd and plain Muslins, tamboun'd aprons and petticoats, coloured bordered white shawls, plain and square mohair, chintz and purple shawls, a variety of hosiery and printed cottons, lowpriced Muslin and Irish linen, sewing silk assorted & white thread, quilting mercelliend and gingham, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate, and continue to sell for fourteen days and no longer.

Pittsburgh Oct. 6, 1796.

THREE CENTS REWARD,

RAN away the second time from the subscriber on the night of the 24th inst. Thomas Noland an Apprentice to the hatting business between 19 and 20 years of age, five feet eight inches high, thick set broad faced knock kneed, has midling long black hair which he commonly wears tied. Had on and took with him, one brown cloath coatee one clouded nankeen roundabout, one scarlet vest nankeen overalls, white hat and a variety of cloathing unnecessary to insert. Whoever takes up said fellow and deliver him to his master again, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid by.

SAMUEL JONES.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1796.

POETRY,

LOVELY NANCY.

BEAUTEOUS the bloom upon the fragrant rose,
When first it opens its foliage to the day;
So delicate the tinge this flow'r then shows,
Enamour'd zephyrs with its leaves soft play;
But if for equal colour you wou'd seek,
You'll find it glowing on my Nancy's cheek.

Mellifluous juice the little courting bee,
That noisy rifler of the full—blown rose,
Sips as he kisses; whilst with eager glee,
From leaf to leaf on buzzing wings he goes:
But not the honey which the bee thus sips,
Excells the sweets upon my Nancy's lips.

The Rose, fair empress of the flow'ry green,
Her person's guarded by a thorny band;
Whilst Nancy, both of love and beauty queen,
A host of Cupids has at her command,
The rose's thorns may give our fingers smart,
But Nancy's Cupids wound us to the heart.

Just arrived and for sale,
By
DENNY & BEELEN,
A fresh Assortment of fall Goods, and Groceries.
Pittsburgh, September 28, 1796.

Allegheny County, ss.

Isaac Gregg vs *Daniel Ransom* } *Domestic Attachment.*

WE *the subscribers auditors appointed by the Court in the above cause, do hereby give notice, that on the 21st day of Oct. next, will be exposed to sale, or otherwise disposed of at the house of Patrick Murphy, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, sundry articles attached as the property of the defendant viz. Bonds, Notes and other Claims &c. where attendance will be given by.*

JAMES G. HERON,
GEORGE ADAMS, } *Auditors.*
JOSIAH TANNEHILL,

September 27, 1796.

To the FREE MEN, of the County of Allegheny.

Having been encouraged by a number of my fellow citizens, soon after my return from Philadelphia in June last, to offer my service to the country the ensuing Election for the Assembly; and it being pretty generally known, that I was a Candidate, it was not my intention to address the people, had not the Grand Jury officiously steped in between us, and compelled me to come forward in my own defence.

I consider not only intrigue, but solicitation, as Anti Republican: with a free people it ought to beget mistrust: It is not congenial with the principles of freedom. But being thus compelled my Fellow Citizens I hope will excuse me. I have therefore only to acquaint the Free Men of the County of Allegheny, that should they think proper to favour me with their suffrages, and make me their choice, at the ensuing election, I shall undoubtedly deem it an honor to serve them; at the same time to assure them, that the honor shall not be forgot, nor their confidence betrayed.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Fowlers Glen, Sept. 29, 1796.

TO BE RENTED,

THAT *well known Tavern, together with five acres of meadow, two of pasture, stables, half of the garden and spring house, formerly occupied by George Catt, about six miles from Pittsburgh, and on the great road to Redstone, the house is well calculated for any kind of business, Store or Tavern, for further particulars enquire of the subscribers on the premises.*

Also on the 7th October next, will be exposed to public sale Horses, Cows, two stills, household furniture and a variety of other articles. *SARAH CATT,* *CONRAD CATT,* } *Admistrs.*

September 21st 1796.

Wm. WOODS, & Co.

AT their New Store, at the corner of Diamond alley and opposite the Market house, have received a very neat and handsome assortment of dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, all which they are determined to sell at a very reduced prise for Cash, or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, September 28, 1796

WEST LIBERTY.

A New Town,

SITUATE on the state road between Greensburgh in the county of Westmoreland, and Pittsburgh in the county of Allegheny, about 13 miles from the former and 18 miles from the latter being part of the tract of land lately the property of Samuel Mann; the situation is beautiful & the soil rich, with springs of excellent water, the lots are 60 feet front 181 1-2 back. A plan of said town may be seen with the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and the proprietor on the premises. Terms 20 dollars per lot, one half paid on subscribing the residue in six months; when legal, titles will be made clear of any incumberance whatever. The lots will be drawn the 3d day of Oct. next on the premises.

CALEB STOCKTON.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE *tract of land containing one hundred and forty acres, situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, about three miles above Pittsburgh, a considerable part of it is bottom of the first quality, about 30 or 40 acres of which are cleared, the upland is exceedingly rich, covered with walnut, locus, sugar and spice-wood. there are several valuable springs upon the ground, two of which are limestone, nothing need be said in commendation of the land as it is not presumed that any person will purchase without viewing it. The terms of sale &c. will be made known by enquiring of the Printer.*

Pittsburgh Sept. 22, 1769.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails,

a few Kegs, for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1796.

Treasury Department, August 8, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given

IN *pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled, "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the Territory north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," that the sections or lots of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of Township, which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, will be exposed for Sale at Public Vendue in the town of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, on the twenty fourth day of October next, and thenceforward, from day to day until the first day of December ensuing, unless the said lots shall be sooner sold, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, to wit:*

1st. The said sections or lots shall be sold under the direction of the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and such person as the President of the United States may specially appoint for that purpose:

2d. The said sections or lots shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such lot or section.

3d. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money, in the hands of such person as the President of the United States shall appoint to attend the sales for that purpose, which will be forfeited, if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

4th. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase money in the manner before mentioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive from the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and the person who shall be appointed by the President of the United States to direct the sales, a certificate describing the lot or section purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole land therein mentioned, will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said lands on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorised to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE of the Sections of Townships, or fractional Parts of Townships, to be Sold at PITTSBURGH, in pursuance of the 6th Section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 18th of May 1796.

No. of Lot	Acres.	100ths.
1st RANGE.		
1st Township.		
28	5	65
29	256	95
30	250	75
34	240	90
35 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
19	1	40
20	170	76
21	185	
22	2	30
25	483	80
26 a 27	640	each
28	560	
29	551	60
30	564	
31 a 36	640	each
4th Township.		
19	64	
25	640	
26	387	60
27	36	
31 a 32	640	each
33	616	
34	445	20
35	222	50
36	16	20
5th Township.		
6	139	20
12	476	30
17	304	15
18	638	50
23	450	75
24	640	
29	184	
30	640	
35	312	20
36	640	
2d RANGE.		
1st Township		
28	7	20
34	6	50
3d Township		
24 a 26	640	each
28	499	16
29	640	
31 a 33	640	each
4th Township		
11	26	40
12	397	50
13	51	50
15	27	50
16	259	20
17	524	
18	640	
19	635	
20	584	80
21	636	21
22 a 36	640	each
5th Township.		
5	630	
6 a 7	640	each
23 a 25	640	each
27 a 28	640	each
32 a 36	640	each
7th Township.		
3	640	each
8th Township.		
1 a 5	640	each
6	440	
7 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
9th Township.		
6	640	
8	312	30
11	640	
13 a 14	640	each
19 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
3d RANGE.		
2d Township		
14	640	
16	600	
20	557	50
21 a 22	640	each
22	609	
25 a 26	640	each
3d Township.		
9	188	60
10	344	
11	267	
12	152	
14	202	50
15	630	
16 a 18	640	each
19	217	50
20	616	75
21 a 36	640	each
4th Township.		
1	170	
2	544	
3	320	
4	4	50
5	120	
6	640	
7	563	
8 a 9	640	each
10	540	80
11	529	70
12 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each

No. of Lot	Acres.	100ths.
6th Township.		
8 a 12	640	each
14	640	
17 a 20	640	each
25 a 36	640	each
8th Township.		
3 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23	640	
25 a 30	640	each
33 a 36	640	each
10th Township.		
1 a 2	640	each
5 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
4th RANGE.		
1st Township.		
24	636	50
29	636	50
30	640	
37	615	
35 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
2	265	60
3 a 6	640	each
7	265	20
8	638	
9 a 12	640	each
13	635	
14	640	
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 26	640	each
3d Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
5th RANGE.		
1st Township.		
18	274	40
22	87	50
23	427	50
24	640	
26	70	
27	392	80
28	634	
29 a 30	640	each
31	18	
32	584	80
33 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
2	180	20
3	430	
4	448	
5	456	
6	464	80
7	250	
8	618	
9 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
4th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
10th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
14th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th RANGE.		
1st Township.		
17	3	20
18	220	
21	8	50
22	166	40
23	427	
24	640	
27	151	80
28 a 30	640	each
33	1	58
34 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
1	120	
2	440	
3	448	
4	456	
5	464	
6	472	
7	340	
8 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
3d Township.		
1	470	
2	478	
3	486	
4	494	
5	502	
6	510	
12 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
5th Township.		
1	518	
2	526	
3	534	
4	540	
5	548	
6	556	
7 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
7th Township.		
1	566	
2	571	40
3	576	
4	585	60
5	593	
6	601	
7 a 12	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
9th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
11th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
13th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
15th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
7th RANGE.		
1st Township.		
30	4	20
36	182	50
2d Township.		
3	35	
4	625	
5 a 6	640	each
9	296	
10 a 11	640	each
14	30	
17 a 18	640	each
19	14	
20	496	
23 a 24	640	each
25	380	
26 a 27	640	each
4th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
8th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
10th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
14th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
16th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each

THE quantity of [illegible] ships before mentioned, Lots reserved by [illegible] those formerly sold [illegible] in the several town[illegible] townships have been [illegible] survey; the quantities [illegible] sections, have been [illegible] them by calculation.

GENERAL [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby [illegible] from the city of [illegible] borough of Lancaster [illegible] rough of Lancaster to [illegible] phia, will after the [illegible] present month of Aug[illegible] times a week in the [illegible] and that it will arr[illegible] Thursday and Saturd[illegible] and be taken from [illegible] day, Wednesday, and [illegible] livered at the Post O[illegible] same evenings.

That all letters in[illegible] the above mentioned [illegible] day, will go in the ma[illegible] tually delivered the [illegible] rival of the same at the [illegible] This arrangement being [illegible] modate those whose [illegible] ence require frequent op[illegible] from the city, which h[illegible] deprived of when the Po[illegible] a week.—The strictest [illegible] paid to prevent the tran[illegible] in any but that which [illegible] laws and ordinances of [illegible] where regular Posts are [illegible] which all persons concerned [illegible] take notice.

To prevent persons from [illegible] the plea of being strangers to [illegible] following extract from it is [illegible]

Sect. 14. *And be it further* [illegible] if any person, other than the Postmaster General or his deputies, [illegible] them employed, shall be concerned in setting up or maintaining any foot or horse post, stage waggon or other stage carriage, on any established post road, or any packet boat or other vessel, to ply regularly from one place to another between which a regular communication by water shall be established by the United States, and shall receive any letter or packet, other than newspapers, magazines or pamphlets, and carry the same by such foot or horse post, stage waggon or other stage carriage, packet boat or vessel, (excepting only such letter or letters, as may be directed to the owner or owners of such conveyance, and relating to the same, or to the person to whom any package or bundle in such conveyance is intended to be delivered) every person so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of fifty dollars—*Provided*, That it shall be lawful for any person to send letters or packets by a special messenger.

By order of the Postmaster General,
WILLIAM HAMILTON, D. P. M.

AND NOTICE is also given, that the mail from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt will arrive in the same stages every Saturday evening, at the Post Office in Lancaster, and will go on in a stage and four good horses provided for the purpose, every Sunday morning, and return every Wednesday evening, taking the route established by law, which is through Yorktown, Carlisle and Shippensburgh, from whence the mail will go on, on horseback. The mail stage from Lancaster to Shippensburgh, will, in addition to the mail, carry six passengers, and no more, whose fare will be five dollars going, and the same returning, with the usual allowance of baggage. And as the stages from Lancaster to Philadelphia will from and after that day run through every day, such passengers as please to avail themselves of a passage in the mail stage from Shippensburgh to Lancaster may proceed on to the city any day in the week excepting Sunday.

The proprietors of this line of Stages entertain a grateful sense of the encouragement they have experienced from a generous public, and as it will be their constant study to be punctual on every occasion, and to furnish good, safe and easy carriages, and sober, attentive, and obliging drivers, they hope for a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public.

MATTHEW SLOUGH,
JOHN DUNWOODY,
HUNT DOWNING,
WILLIAM GRER.

Lancaster, August 11, [illegible]

N. B. Newspapers [illegible] subscribers as often as [illegible] to order in every week.

THE *subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he carries on the* CABINET MAKING *Business in all its branches, in the house lately occupied by Mr. [illegible] Silversmith, where he [illegible] supplied with any thing in [illegible] shortest notice, having on hand a quantity of well seasoned wood—most fashionable Pembroke [illegible]*

Pittsburgh, August [illegible]
N. B. Two Apprentices [illegible]

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market [illegible]
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